

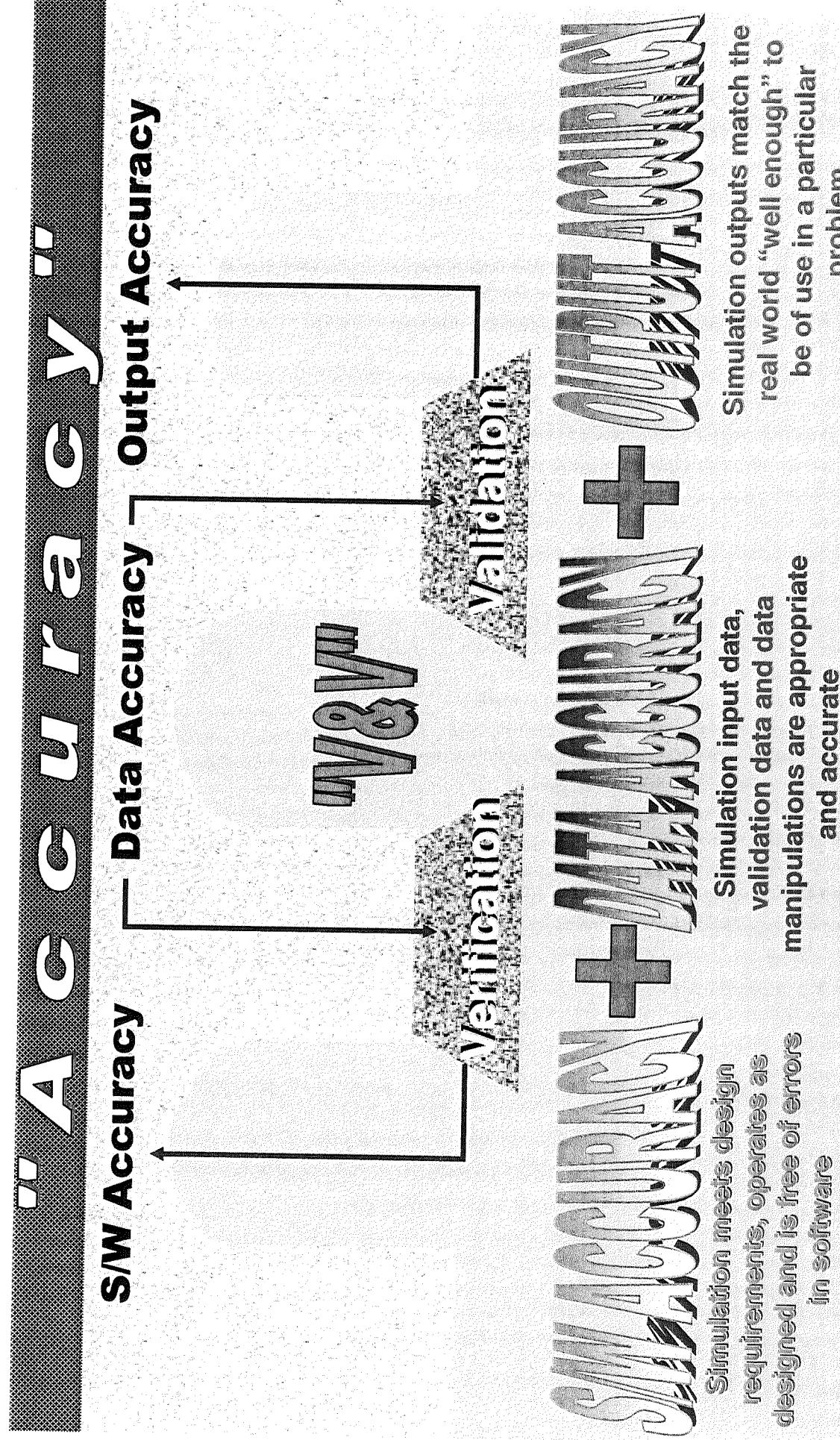
**Title:** *An Overview of Space Exploration Simulation (Basis of Confidence) Documentation*, Alleen Bray, The AEgis Technologies Group, Inc. and Joe Hale, Marshall Space Flight Center

**Abstract:**

Models and simulations (M&S) are critical resources in the exploration of space. They support program management, systems engineering, integration, analysis, test, and operations by providing critical information that supports key analyses and decisions (technical, cost and schedule). Consequently, there is a clear need to establish a solid understanding of M&S strengths and weaknesses, and the bounds within which they can credibly support decision-making. In this presentation we will describe how development of simulation capability documentation will be used to form a Basis of Confidence (Basis of Confidence) for National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) M&S. The process by which BoC documentation is developed will be addressed, as well as the structure and critical concepts that are essential for establishing credibility of NASA's Exploration Systems Mission Directorate (ESMD) legacy M&S. We will illustrate the significance of BOC documentation in supporting decision makers and Accreditation Authorities in M&S risk management.

# M&S V&V Are The Twin Pillars of Simulation Credibility

Pre-decisional DRAFT

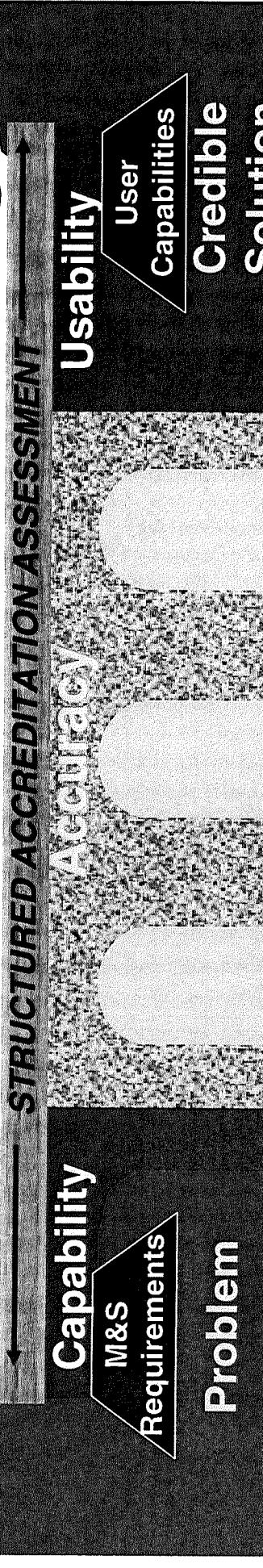




## But, There are Other Components Of Simulation Creditability DRAFT

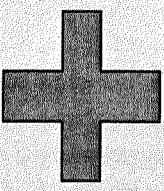


### Simulation Creditability



### CAPABILITY

Simulation possesses all required functionality and fidelity for the problem being solved



### USABILITY

Simulation has adequate user support to facilitate correct operation and interpretation of its outputs

IM&S Accreditation Must Consider and Address All of These Factors!

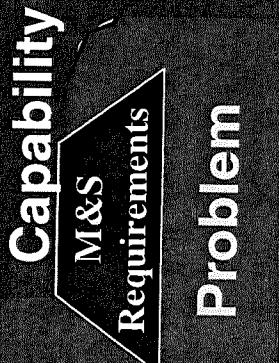


# The Basis of Simulation Confidence

Pre-decisional DRAFT

## Simulation Credibility

### STRUCTURED ACCREDITATION ASSESSMENT



## CAPABILITY

Simulation possesses all required functionality and fidelity for the problem being solved

## VALIDATION

Simulation meets design requirements, operates as designed and is free of errors in software

## ACCURACY

## ACCURACY

Simulation input data, validation data and data manipulations are appropriate and accurate

## USABILITY

Simulation has adequate user support to facilitate correct operation and interpretation of its outputs

## ACCURACY

Simulation outputs match the real world ‘well enough’ to be of use in a particular problem

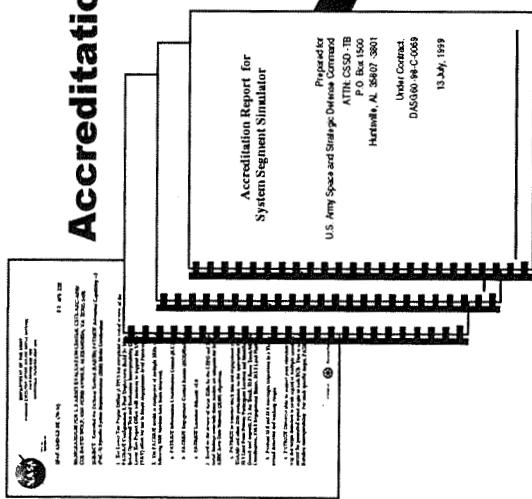
**IM&S BOC Documentation Must Address All of These Factors!**

# Basis of Confidence (BOC) Document Overview

Pre-decisional DRAFT



## Accreditations



Processes,  
Testing, etc.



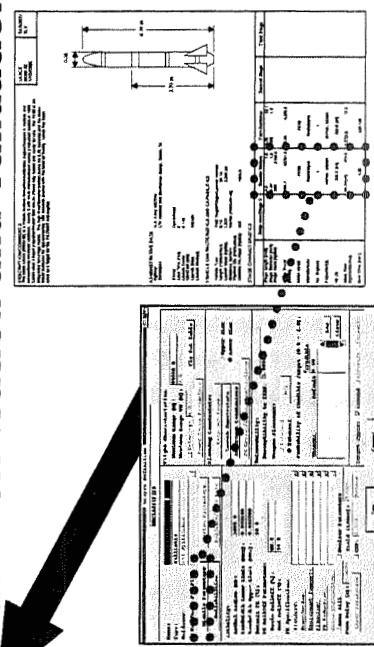
## Basis of Confidence System Segment Simulator

## Functional Element Verification

Symbol	Value	Units
P	0.000	Watts
G	1.0000	Watts
Gr	0.0020	inches
Theta	1.00	Radian
k	1.3E-23	Watts/Meter-K
T <sub>0</sub>	290	K
F	1.0000	
L	1.0000	
Phi	3.0E-06	

Prepared for ESMD

## Data Verification and Validation





## ESMD IM&S BOC Process

Pre-decisional DRAFT

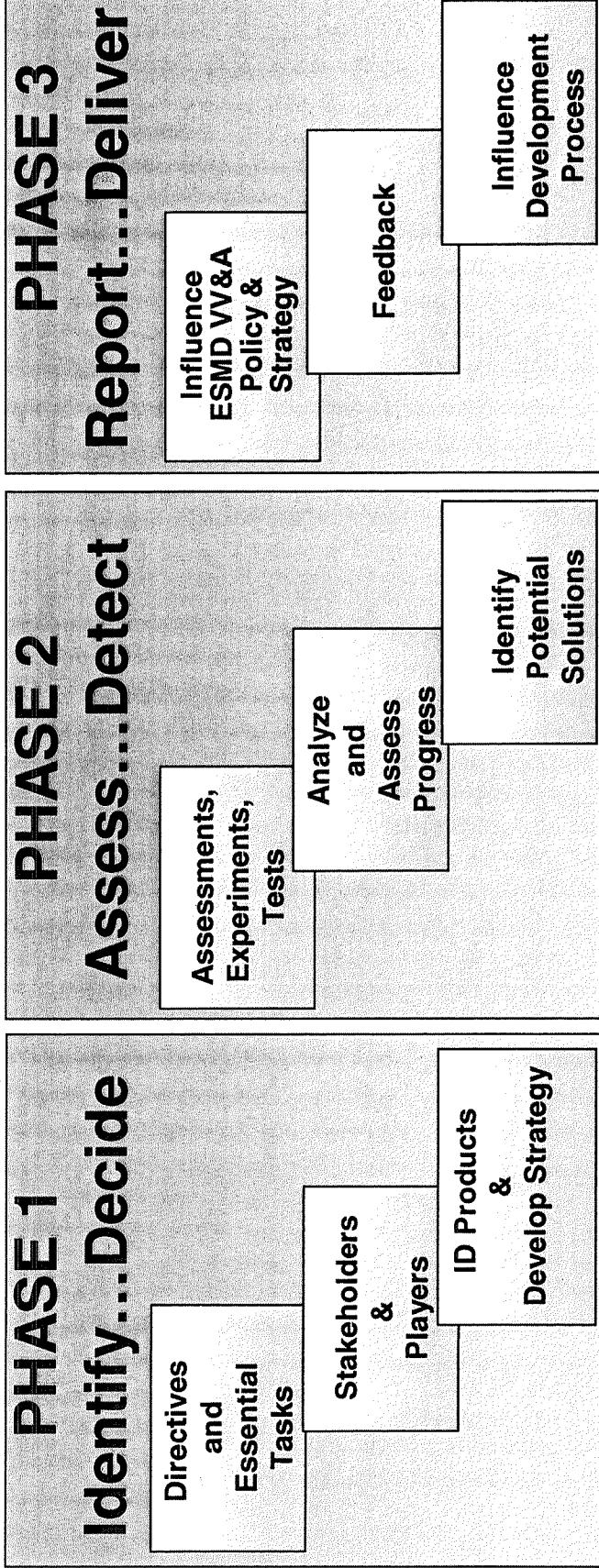
- **ESMD IM&S BOC documentation utilizes the Joint Accreditation Support Activity (JASA) Accreditation Support Package (ASP) methodology.**

*The objective is to establish a credible foundation for future efforts and to support the ESMD IM&S capabilities assessment process in the areas of verification, validation, acceptability criteria and accreditation*

- **The ESMD IM&S BOC document suite will provide for three separate levels of reports defined below.**
  - BOC I: provides a potential IM&S user with a characterization of the current state of the model with respect to criteria related to its general acceptability for use.
  - BOC II: provides IM&S users with a high-level of confidence that outputs resulting from valid ranges of inputs are accurate representations of real world conditions and outcomes. When coupled with the information contained in BOC I, the BOC II will provide users with the best available confidence level in model results short of detailed, total model V&V
  - BOC III: provides the most detailed assessment of model credibility possible given the verification and validation (V&V) efforts conducted

# ESMD IM&S BOC Development Process

Pre-decisional DRAFT



## Increasing Credibility and Confidence

- Implement BOC I Assessment Strategy
- Develop Assessment Checklists, Data Collection Plan and conduct Leader Training
- Conduct “Off-the-Shelf” External Net Assessment
- Analyze data from assessments and identify issues and focus areas for exercise assessments
- Prepare BOC I document
- Analyze data collected from assessments
- Identify potential near-term fixes for the model
- Develop & recommend solutions
- Conduct “Hands On” Assessment of select Exercises, Experiments and Tests
- Incorporate lessons learned into BOC I document
- Prepare BOC II document
- Capture VV&A lessons learned
  - Integrate into model requirements, and programs
  - Feedback to ESMD Level I on practice
  - Publish assessment on progress in achieving ESMD mission
  - Prepare BOC III document



# ESMD IM&S BOC I Outline:

## General Description

Pre-decisional DRAFT



### PART I: GENERAL DESCRIPTION

Provides a potential user with a characterization of the current state of the subject model with respect to criteria related to its general acceptability for use. The information collected in this level will characterize the model well enough to provide an initial determination of its suitability for a particular application.

Provides a general indication of whether the model is suitable for further consideration for use in a particular application

Identifies model support and also provides confidence that the model is managed and supported well enough to yield consistent results across the spectrum of users and applications.

1. Overview
  - 1.1 Objectives and general requirements of the model
  - 1.2 Categories of model (data driven, distinct entity, closed-form analytical solution, iterative, etc.)
  - 1.3 Summary of phenomenology modeled (sensors, system interoperability, logistics, lethality, etc.)
  - 1.4 Summary of sub-components of the model
  - 1.5 Major discriminating features relative to similar models
  - 1.6 Model segment(s) and module(s)
2. Model Usage
  - 2.1 Cite distribution limitations, licenses, or costs
  - 2.2 User interface characterization (graphics, rendered scenes, numerical output, etc.)
  - 2.3 Analyst's tools description
3. Model Support
  - 3.1 Hardware and software support requirements
  - 3.2 Model interoperability features – HLA, DIS, and other
  - 3.3 Organization name, office/rank, telephone and e-mail for model POC



# ESMD IM&S BOC I Outline:

## Configuration Management

Pre-decisional DRAFT



### PART II: CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT

**Provides a description of the model configuration baseline, including version history, current version status, model development policy, documentation availability, and a summary of configuration management policies, procedures, guidelines and support functions for the model. Model documentation release history will be described.**

1. CM Baseline
  - 1.1 Current version and release date
  - 1.2 Baseline build configuration with current capabilities
  - 1.3 Beta testing organization, location
  - 1.4 Version history with capability history (version differences, see Table 1)
  - 1.5 Development approach
  - 1.6 Current Capability Maturity Model (CMM) level of the model developer and outline any plans to change CMM levels
  
2. Version Control
  - 2.1 Process for addressing model requirements
  - 2.2 Process for addressing reported model errors and software changes (control boards, user errors, etc.)
  - 2.3 Requirement process development
  - 2.4 Schedule template and stages
  - 2.5 Requirements flow process



# ESMD IM&S BOC I Outline:

## Model Assumptions and Limitations

Re-decisional DRAFT

Summarizes the implicit and explicit model assumptions and limitations inherent due to design and/or coding assumptions or structure.

Known errors or anomalies, not yet fixed, found as a result of prior V&V efforts will be listed.

Known limitations, not yet fixed, found as a result of prior V&V, conceptual model validation, or prior usage efforts will be listed.

### PART III: MODEL ASSUMPTION AND LIMITATIONS

- 1. Assumptions
  - 1.1 Algorithmic
  - 1.2 Structural
- 2. Known errors
- 3. Limitations
  - 3.1 Modeling the elements of the system
  - 3.2 Representation of phenomenology (natural and man-made)
  - 3.3 Indicate preparation, pre-test, run time, and post-run analysis
  - 3.4 Potential solutions to errors, limitations and shortcomings
    - 3.5 Upgradeability
    - 3.6 Hardware limitations
    - 3.7 Software limitations
    - 3.8 Modeling Human in Control/Command and Control

# ESMD IM&S BOC I Outline:

## Model History



Pre-decisional DRAFT



**Summarizes model's development history.**

### **PART IV: MODEL HISTORY**

1. Development History
  - 1.1 The model's original intended purpose
  - 1.2 When, where and by whom was the model developed? (Include contact information)
  - 1.3 Planned developments and purpose of future developments
  - 1.4 Responsible parties for development efforts
  - 1.5 Model development date, location(s), and developer name and organization
2. Usage History
  - 2.1 Anticipated use (if different)
  - 2.2 Current user base
  - 2.3 Major studies supported by the model
3. VV&A History
  - 3.1 Cite any live test events for which VV&A were performed
  - 3.2 V&V performed where, when and by whom
  - 3.3 Identify independent accreditation agents
  - 3.4 Specify formal and informal accreditations

**Summarizes model's usage history, as well as current user base and major studies and exercises supported.**

**Summarizes model's prior, verification and validation (V&V) activities and associated results as well as prior accreditations.**

# ESMD IM&S BOC I Outline:

## Documentation



Pre-decisional DRAFT



### PART V: DOCUMENTATION

1. Description of the simulation conceptual model
2. Development/requirements documentation
3. System specification documentation
4. Configuration Management (CM) documentation
5. Process documentation
  - 5.1 VV&A management plan/process
  - 5.2 Development planning documentation
  - 5.3 Data management plan
6. Release documentation
  - 6.1 User documentation
  - 6.2 Programmers guide
7. Historical Metrics

Provides a review of the status of model documentation and its conformity to accepted documentation standards, as well as a review of documentation with respect to verification requirements.

This section contains a complete reference list to relevant documents.

The reference list will identify the documents closely associated with the BOC I level.



# ESMD IM&S BOC I Outline:

## SW Quality

Pre-decisional DRAFT



### PART VI: SOFTWARE QUALITY

1. Description of the developer's software quality
2. Development/requirements documentation
3. System specification documentation
4. Configuration Management (CM) documentation
5. Process documentation
  - 5.1 VV&A management plan/process
  - 5.2 Development planning documentation
  - 5.3 Data management plan
6. Release documentation
  - 6.1 User documentation
  - 6.2 Programmers guide
7. Historical Metrics

Provides a summary of overall software quality as characterized by conformance to accepted design and coding practices will be addressed.

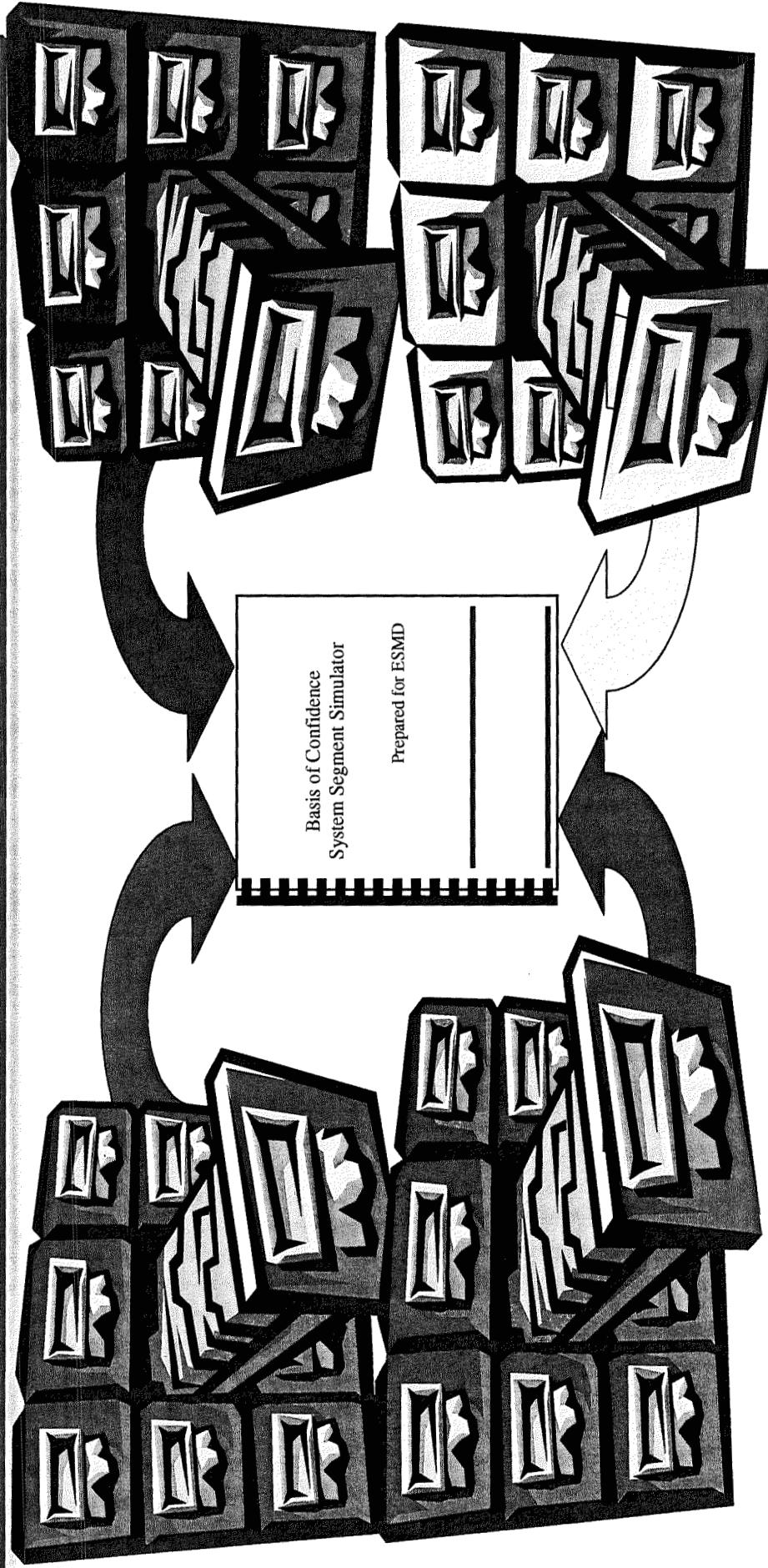
The documentation associated with the development and VV&A processes will be summarized.

This will also summarize the established metrics of the simulation software. This general assessment is a summary of the individual assessments offered in the above categories.

# Summary



Pre-decisional DRAFT



**BOC Documents establish a credible foundation for future analysis efforts and support the ESM IM&S capabilities assessment process in the areas of verification, validation, acceptance, and accreditation!**



Pre-decisional DRAFT



# Backup



# Assessing Simulation Accuracy\*

Pre-decisional DRAFT



- **Documented and Appropriate Processes**
  - Development team has a common view of what to do, how to do it and how to report the results
- **Sufficient and Appropriate Resources**
  - Adequate numbers of qualified resources are available to implement and document the results
- **Appropriate Artifacts**
  - Appropriate documentation is produced during S/W development and testing that supports end-user confidence
- **Acceptable Results**
  - Documented results of S/W development, testing and configuration management activities meet end-user requirements

## SOFTWARE

## DATA

## OUTPUTS

\* Measures of merit  
depend on type of  
accuracy being evaluated



# Assessing Simulation Capability & Usability

Pre-decisional DRAFT



- **SIMULATION CAPABILITY**
  - Clearly defined and documented descriptions of **simulation functionality and fidelity**
    - Data flow diagrams, top-level design documentation, engineering descriptions, I/O relationships, etc.
  - Clearly articulated **assumptions & limitations**

## • **SIMULATION USABILITY**

- Good Configuration Management
  - Documentation, Data, Test Sets, Software
- Current User manuals, training materials, User groups, on-call technical support

### **Ensures the end-user fully understands capabilities and limitations of simulation**

### **Ensures the end-user knows what he's getting, that he can run simulation properly and can interpret its outputs credibly**



## Why The Need for Deliberate M&S VV&A?

Pre-decisional DRAFT

## WHY SHOULD NASA AND ESMD CARE?

- Modeling & simulation tools are ***CRITICAL RESOURCES*** for analysis, test, and evaluation
  - Supporting key decisions (technical, cost and schedule)
  - Risks inherent in key decisions mandate risk management
- The ***NEED*** exists to regularize the verification and validation of modeling and simulation tools (data, models, test beds) and activities (studies, exercises)
- A ***DELIBERATE PROGRAM*** of activity to establish confidence in the operation of models & simulations and in the significance of modeling & simulation results is imperative



## *Availability of Information about the M&S*

- **The Quality of M&S documentation affects the cost of V&V (especially verification)**
  - e.g., no S/W design documentation means you have to reverse engineer the code to do verification
- **Three cost drivers**
  - Cost of buying information about the model
  - Cost of reconstructing unavailable information
  - Cost difference incurred when forced to replace a relatively “cheap” V&V technique with a more expensive V&V technique